

the members of the Union, for education and internal improvement.

This would give for our share, about \$50,000 a year.

The other would give us greater means—It is, after paying off the public debt, which from the last report of their fiscal committee, is in a rapid course of liquidation and extinguishment, to distribute the *whole surplus revenue for such beneficial purposes as the States might devise, or determine upon*—This would give, as our proportion, *nearly a million annually*—It is expected that one of these will be adopted, or the former *first*, and the latter in succession thereafter

*“It may be truly said that except with the really sordid, and such as are morally incapable of apprehending and appreciating the advantages of education, there can be but one sentiment in the community upon the abstract question now discussing and developing.”*

Some have supposed that the number of teachers would be insufficient, and the amount of money too small, as set forth in the exposition of this system; but it must be understood that although the *general average* of the white children from 5 to 15 years of age, in the School Districts, is 150, it does not follow, necessarily, that *precisely that number* must reside in each and every School District—But on the contrary, in the nature of things, a disparity of numbers will be found; and where too great for a single teacher *in the common mode* it is fair to presume that the proper officers, in their discretion, would adopt the *monitorial or Lancastrian plan*, by which a teacher may well conduct the improved instruction of several hundred in one School—And that plan, we may suppose, would be employed in all villages, and other places of concentrated population—As the law provides for that purpose in the purchase in “*appendages*.”

Objections, possibly, may be raised through inadvertence, to the expense of supporting the officers; but it must appear to all who will take the trouble of reading the law on this subject, that *neither the commissioners, the inspectors nor the trustees, are entitled to any pecuniary compensation*—The object is *purely beneficial* and the *due and faithful discharge* of their honorary obligations would be becoming to such gentlemen as should, in the estimation of their neighbours, deserve the honour of those appointments.

*All the teachers would draw their salaries exclusively from the General Treasury of the State; the respective districts would provide houses and appendages, but no charge for these schools*